



Dearne Urban District Council

**THE
HEALTH
OF
THE DEARNE
1967**



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THE DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee, 1967/68

Chairman :

Councillor J. NOBLE

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. GRAYSON

Councillors :

Mrs. A. M. Taylor

Mrs. E. A. Covell

Mrs. J. Vince

R. Taylor

E. Austwick

J. E. Horton

J. C. Stanley

R. Guest

P. Cook

M. Hotchins

N. Bell

G. W. Hague

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

T. DUFFY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Goldthorpe.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district, details of the County Council health and school health services.

The population showed a natural increase of 227 but an overall decrease of 20 according to the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1967.

I am pleased to report that there were again no maternal deaths in the district.

Fourteen infant deaths were recorded from a total of 487 live births, 9 of which were premature and 11 of these infants were born in hospital and 3 at home. Similarly 11 of the deaths occurred in hospital and 3 in their own homes. The infant mortality rate of 28·7 compares with a rate of 19·2 for the West Riding, 18·3 for England and Wales and 25·9 for health division no. 26.

The corrected death rate was 13·6 which is in excess of that for the West Riding as a whole which was 12·0. The total deaths were 260 of which 87 were due to diseases of heart and blood vessels representing a death rate of 3·26 as against a West Riding rate of 4·26; 51 were due to cancer in various sites corresponding to a rate of 1·95 (West Riding 2·08). Deaths due to respiratory diseases totalled 39 with a death rate of 1·46 compared with the West Riding rate of 1·30, and 32 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system corresponding to a death rate of 1·20 (West Riding 1·73).

There were two deaths from tuberculosis, but none were recorded from other infectious diseases.

Forty-seven illegitimate births were registered, over twice as many as in 1966 when only 22 were recorded. There were 3 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age.

Sections C, D and E of this report have been compiled by Mr. T. Duffy, Chief Public Health Inspector, who succeeded Mr. G. H. Allemby who had completed forty-nine years service in Local Government and had been Chief Public Health Inspector in the Dearne for thirty years; we wish Mr. Allemby a long and happy retirement after a life time of work donated to the service of the community.

Mr. Duffy has noted that the last midden privy and privy pit at Furlong House, Bolton-on-Deerne, has disappeared with the vacation of the house and that all premises in the Dearne now have a piped water supply and the great majority given municipally supplied dust bins.

Consulting engineers have been engaged to improve the sewerage disposal in Thurnscoe East.

The water supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The department was involved in the removal of caravan travellers at the request and following complaints from rate-payers. The refuse left behind by the travelling people has to be seen to be believed, unfortunately they also antagonised local residents by their uninhibited behaviour.

The Dearne is to be congratulated on its first venture into clean air — Low Grange Farm Estate, Thurnscoe, is a smoke control area and enclosed smokeless stoves burning sunbrite produced at Manvers Main have been adopted as a means of central heating. This estate will eventually cover 80 acres. The second control zone of 100 acres will be at Carr Head and Carr Field Lanes, Bolton-on-Deerne, where it is proposed to erect 221 houses in the first phase.

The weight of domestic refuse removed from each house averages one ton. The Dearne have enjoyed a first class cleansing system since the introduction of an effective bonus scheme and incentive payments from the sale of salvage. This is an absolutely essential service and with modern packing the bulk of refuse tends to increase.

All meat is inspected after slaughter and Mr. Duffy reports that in only four animals was any trace of tuberculosis discovered. As recently as 1956, 105 animals were found to have evidence of tuberculosis on slaughter. There has been an enormous improvement in animal health in the past ten years.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. T. Duffy the Public Health Inspector for his work and co-operation during the year and to the members of the Public Health Committee for their support. My thanks are also due to the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in the preparation of this report.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,
Medical Officer of Health

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Dearne,
Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2

SECTION 'A'

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,888
Resident Population—Registrar General's Estimate	26,720
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1967	8,197
Population density (persons per house) ...	3.26
House density (houses per acre)	2.1
Rateable value	£591,658
Net product of a penny rate	£2,275
Rainfall (in inches)	20.15"

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population (26,720) shows a decrease of 20 persons from the figure given for last year.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1967 was 8,197 an increase of 99 over that recorded at the end of 1966.

The Dearne Urban District was formed by the amalgamation of the two urban districts of Bolton on Dearne and Thurnscoe plus a small part of Barmborough (Doncaster R.D.C.). This change took place in April 1937 under the County of York, West Riding Review Order 1937.

Coal mining continues to be our chief industry, the social conditions of the area are those generally associated with the growth and development of mining. The mines at which most of our local work people are employed appear likely to continue for a considerable time, nevertheless the Council are continuing their good work of encouraging new industries to the area.

At the present some 80% of the male population are employed in or about coal mining.

A reasonable proportion of the female working population still leave the Dearne area each working day for work in textile industries, but the number is gradually decreasing as more light industry factories are being constructed or extended within the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	242	245	487
Legitimate	...	...	...	217	223	440
Illegitimate	...	...	...	25	22	47
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population						18.2
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population						17.9
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births						9.7%

Still-births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	5	4	9
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						18.1
				Males	Females	Total
Total live and still-births				247	249	496

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	11	3	14
Legitimate	...	...	...	8	3	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	—	3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						28.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						25.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						63.8
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						22.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						22.6
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)						40.3
Maternal mortality, including abortion						
Number of deaths						Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births						0.00
Total Deaths						260
Death Rate (uncorrected)						9.7
Death Rate (corrected)						13.6
Natural increase of population						227

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1967 in the Urban District of Dearne

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	5	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	4
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	16
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	8	8
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6
	F	15	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	9

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1967 in the Urban District of Dearne

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							
					1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75 and over
21. Other Circulatory disease.	M	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
	F	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
23. Pneumonia.	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
24. Bronchitis.	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	11	3
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation.	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
35. Suicide.	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes.	M	150	10	1	2	4	3	8	11	27	46	38
	F	110	1	2	—	3	2	2	8	7	28	57

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1967

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died at	Dom. or Inst. Birth
1.	23.1.67	Asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents. (Misadventure)	1 month	7 8	At home	Inst.
2.	21.1.67	1a Prematurity	1 hour	1 3	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
3.	18.1.67	1a Interstitial pneumonia due to upper respiratory tract infection	2 months	6 10	At home	Inst.
4.	15.2.67	1a Prematurity	3 hours	2 0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
5.	6.3.67	Pulmonary atelectasis	2 days	6 3	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Dom.
6.	5.5.67	1a Immaturity b Premature labour at 23 weeks	4 hours	2 0	St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.	Inst.
7.	27.5.67	1a Prematurity b Internal haemorrhage c Rupture of uterine vessel	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	3 12	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
8.	29.5.67	1a Pulmonary congestion and collapse b Acute respiratory infection	4 months	7 12	At home	Dom.

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1967

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died at	Dom. or Inst. Birth
9.	12.8.67	1a Dextrocardia and congenital cardiac deformity	13 hours	7 13	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
10.	8.9.67	1a Atelectasis lungs due to Prematurity, b born 33 weeks c Retroplacental haemorrhage	1 day	5 4	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
11.	5.10.67	1a Respiratory distress due to prematurity 11 Jaundice	3 days	4 5	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
12.	23.11.67	1a Pulmonary collapse due to inhalation of birth fluids 11 Extreme prematurity	1 day	3 4	St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.	Dom.
13.	2.12.67	1a Atelectasis b Prematurity	10 hours	2 6	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Inst.
14.	25.12.67	1a Congenital abnormality Anencephalic	5 hours	4 6	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.

DEARNE 1967

	Dearne Urban District 1967	Div. 26 1967	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admini- strative County	England and Wales
Population	26,720	109,990	1,246,110	1,753,770	*
Live Births (Crude)	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.0	
Live Births (Corrected)	17.9	—	18.2	18.2	17.2
Death Rate—All causes Crude	9.7	10.7	11.8	11.2	
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	13.6	—	12.3	12.0	11.2
Infective and Parasitic Diseases - excluding Tuberculosis, but in- cluding Syphilis and other V.D.	—	—	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other Forms	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
All Forms	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer	1.95	1.95	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.20	1.35	1.83	1.73	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.26	3.89	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.46	1.56	1.38	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality	—	—	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality	28.7	25.9	19.2	19.2	18.3
Neo Natal Mortality	22.6	18.4	13.3	13.1	12.5
Perinatal Mortality	40.3	29.5	26.8	26.1	23.4
Still-Births	18.1	14.3	15.7	15.2	14.8

*Figures not available.

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In the discussion that follows it should be remembered that the rates are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. No conclusions can, therefore, be drawn from minor annual fluctuations but observation of the overall trend of the differing rates over a period of years is of value.

Live Births :

In this Division in 1967 144 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,035 live and stillbirths. 7% of all births in the Division were, therefore, illegitimate. In 1966 the percentage was 5.5% when 113 illegitimate births were registered from a total of 2,038 live and stillbirths. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

The birth rate for the Division in 1967 was 18.2 per thousand live births which is a slightly lower rate than for 1966. The rate for the administrative county was 18.0 and for England and Wales 17.2. The divisional birth rate is, therefore, slightly higher than that for the county and the country as a whole.

The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths in 1967, was 813. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-1967 for the Division as a whole showed a decrease of 300. These figures would indicate that 1,113 people have migrated from the area during the year. Meanwhile there has been an increase in the population of adjoining rural districts. It is possible, therefore, that families are moving out of town into the neighbouring country districts where modern houses have recently been constructed in pleasant surroundings. With the contraction of the coal industry it is also likely that families have moved to other areas in search of employment.

Deaths :

The death rate for the Division from all causes was 10.7 per thousand of the estimated population. This compares with a rate of 11.2 for the West Riding and for England and Wales as a whole.

Infant Mortality :

The infant mortality rate for the whole of the Division in 1967 was 25.9 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 22.1 in 1966 and 18.1 in 1965. This rate is disappointing especially as the rate for the West Riding administrative area

fell in 1967 to 19.2 compared with 19.8 in 1966, and 20.7 in 1965. The infant mortality rate for the country in 1967 was 18.3.

Prematurity remains the dominant factor and premature births in the Division during 1967 represented 7.6% of all births. 25 of the 52 infants which died during the year were born prematurely.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes all stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per thousand live and stillbirths. It provides a guide to the standard of maternal care.

In the past year the peri-natal mortality rate for Division 26 was 29.5 compared with a rate for the West Riding of 26.1.

Whilst this local rate is slightly higher than for 1966 the general all round improvement has been maintained. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 14.3 compared with 16.4 in 1966 and 17.6 in 1965. The rate is slightly lower than that for the West Riding as a whole which was 15.2 in 1967.

Tuberculosis :

The death rate for tuberculosis remains at a satisfactory low level. As in 1966 there was a total of 6 deaths corresponding to a death rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population.

Continuing efforts at eradication of this disease must continue if the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained and improved.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases :

The rate for this disease which includes all infectious conditions including Venereal Disease but excluding tuberculosis, was nil per thousand, there being no deaths recorded in the Division in 1967. The position is, therefore, very satisfactory.

Cancer :

In 1967 the death rate for cancer of all sites was 1.95 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 1.76 in 1966. The West Riding rate was 2.08. A total of 208 deaths was attributed to cancer, 19 more than in the previous year. Deaths from cancer of the lung total 57 compared with 44 in 1966. 27.4% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and all but 5 of the deaths were in males.

In England and Wales as a whole one third of cancer deaths are from cancer of the lung and this is now the most common type of malignant disease in the country and presents a major health hazard.

Vascular Diseases of the Nervous system :

The death rate from these causes was 1.35 compared with a West Riding rate of 1.73. This was slightly higher than for 1966. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases represents the most common cause of death in the country. The rate for the Division was 3.89 compared with a rate of 4.26 for the West Riding and both rates show a slight decrease from that recorded in 1966.

In this group deaths from coronary disease and angina are included and mortality is appreciably high at the age of 55 years and upwards.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

In comparison with other causes of death, deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this Division. The death rate of 1.56 per thousand was lower than for last year in the Division when a rate of 1.79 was recorded. Of the 172 deaths recorded under this heading 65% (112 deaths) were attributed to chronic bronchitis. Not only is bronchitis a cause of frequent and repeated illness resulting in absence from work; it is also a major cause of death in this area. Cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are heavily incriminated in its production and the condition is to some extent preventable.

Maternal Mortality :

I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the Division in 1967.

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area
Staff at 31st December, 1967

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter

Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford

Departmental Medical Officers :
Dr. S. K. Pande, Margaret Bolsover.

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. Barbara Demaine,	I. Campbell,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	Jessica Core,
P. L. Baker,	Mary Scott,
B. R. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
D. M. Bell,	J. Wilczynski.

Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam

Paediatrician :
Dr. C. C. Harvey

Ophthalmologists :
Miss M. A. C. Jones, Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.
(Consultant)

Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme

Child Guidance :
Mrs. R. I. Pilkington.

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Miss M. Sorby,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Miss H. Wray,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Mrs. N. Breeze,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Mrs. G. Malpass,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Mrs. P. A. Marley,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Miss P. A. Yarwood,
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,	Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. M. Mitchell,	

Midwives :

Mrs. D. P. J. Butler,	Miss G. Randall,
Miss J. Dearden,	Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. M. L. Green,	Mrs. M. Smith,
Mrs. J. Gross,	Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. A. Hessam,	Mrs. M. Venables,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,	Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. B. Hill,	Mrs. J. Godfrey.
Mrs. V. J. Marley,	

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,	Mrs. M. Herring,
Mrs. J. Cox,	Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. H. Dyson,	Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,	Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. R. Fairman,	Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. E. Firth,	Mrs. M. Probert,
Miss E. Gill,	Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,	Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. N. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Wilson.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,	Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. P. Leslie,	

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Miss E. Taylor

Mrs. J. Cavill,	Mrs. M. Gray,
Mr. D. Beevers,	Mrs. M. Clarke,
Mr. T. Garbett,	Miss D. Cook,
Mrs. E. Naylor,	Mrs. J. D. Marshall,
Mrs. I. Ardron,	Mrs. B. M. Thompson.
Mr. S. Lightley,	

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard,	Mr. A. Wilkinson.
-----------------	-------------------

Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New	Mr. H. Haigh.
Mrs. D. Billington.	Mrs. H. Shirley.

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Gwynnette,	Miss S. A. Winder,
Mrs. K. S. Hickling,	Miss S. Bennett,
Mrs. A. Mann,	Miss J. Worton.
Mrs. F. Shaw,	Miss J. Flavell,
Mrs. P. A. Sturman,	Miss O. Stanton.

Home Helps :

178 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Deerne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Margaret Bolsover

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	55	278
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	180	851
Denaby Main ..	64	373
Goldthorpe ...	71	289
Mexborough ...	53	293
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	139	690
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	133	790
Swinton ...	95	458
Thurnscoe ...	64	129
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	79	394
TOTAL	933	4,545

With the introduction of General Practitioner Ante-natal Clinics in Local Authority premises in certain areas of the Division during the last two years, there has been a pronounced improvement in the peri-natal mortality rates in these areas and this would indicate that increased co-operation between the family doctor and Local Authority services is the key to success.

I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who is Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, and also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Ante-natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below :—

Clinic	No. of Attendances
Goldthorpe	474
Mexborough	132
Rawmarsh	655
Swinton	172
Thurnscoe	153
Wath-upon-Dearne	467
Conisbrough	264
TOTAL	2,317

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of the Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their clinics. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

The Branch is supported by a grant from the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained between Health Visitors and the Family Planning Staff especially with regard to problem family mothers who are referred to the clinic.

The Family Planning Association provide a Cervical Cytology service at their clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m. Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine Dr. S. K. Pande
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Deane Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	446	2355	599
Denaby Main	254	837	879
Goldthorpe	590	1332	1445
Kilnhurst	224	783	931
Mexborough	622	4803	1232
Monkwood	321	601	692
Rawmarsh	570	1171	1168
Swinton	630	1484	2278
Thurnscoe	638	1611	2452
Wath-on-Dearne	911	1974	2349
	5206	16951	14025

Infant welfare clinics in the area provide facilities for the examination of children of varying ages and for immunisation and vaccination. National Welfare Foods are available for sale to mothers at these clinics.

The opportunity is taken to introduce Health Education activities during clinic sessions where possible.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth.

In 1967 there were 152 premature births including nine sets of twins. This total includes 13 stillbirths. 14% of premature babies were born at home and 86% in hospital. 25 premature babies died within the first four weeks of life; 9 of which were 2 lbs. or under, 5 weighed between 2 and 3 lbs., 5 between 3 and 4 lbs. and 6 between 4 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

82% of all premature babies survived over twenty-eight days.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1967

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
Dearne	6	29	35	—	5	5	3	5	21	26
Mexborough	2	23	25	—	1	1	—	1	22	23
Rawmarsh	6	24	30	—	4	4	2	5	19	24
Swinton	2	16	18	—	1	1	—	2	13	15
Wath-upon-Dearne	4	9	13	—	2	2	—	3	7	10
TOTALS	22	117	139	—	13	13	5	18	96	114

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

144 illegitimate births were registered during 1967 representing 7% of all births.

Marital Status :

(1) Married :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	14
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	15

(2) Single :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	12
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	75

(3) Widowed or Divorced :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	3
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	1

Age incidence :

(1) Under 15 ...	Nil
(2) Age 15 - 19 ...	53
(3) Age 20 - 24 ...	33
(4) Age 25 - 29 ...	21
(5) Age 30 - 39 ...	13
(6) Age 40 and over ...	1

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks excluding the lying-in period. I would again acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and help received from the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Councils.

Problem Families :

Two meetings of the co-ordinating Committee were held during 1967. The committee meets under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer and consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Childrens Departments, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C. and Health Department.

The number of cases which can be adequately discussed at each meeting is limited and emphasis is therefore placed on those in which the County Council is making a rent guarantee

to the Urban District Council. The latter scheme provides breathing space in which the committee are able to make an assessment as to whether the parents are ready to accept and make use of the opportunities offered by various departments to establish themselves, or whether they are completely indifferent to the needs of their families. Whilst, however, the majority of cases assisted in this way have managed to pay their rent subsequently and show some improvement in their standards, other families have finally been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn. By arrangement with the Treasurer of the Urban District Councils reports of rent arrears are submitted frequently to the Divisional Medical Officer relating to tenants who currently have their rent guaranteed by the County Council.

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

Eighteen midwives were employed in the divisional area at the 31st December, 1967. Due to the decline in domiciliary deliveries no action was taken to replace midwives who retired or left the service in 1967.

I would like to record my thanks to Mrs. G. M. Corley, Senior District Relief Midwife, who retired in December 1967 after many years service with the County Council.

Only 29% of all deliveries took place at home during 1967, and the ratio of hospital confinements has been completely reversed during the last five years. In all 2,035 live and stillbirths were recorded.

General Practitioners were present at 116 of the 595 confinements which took place at home and medical aid was requested on 70 occasions. The District Midwives attended 107 mothers who were delivered in institutions and discharged after forty-eight hours, a further 294 mothers who were discharged up to and including the fifth day and 257 discharged between the fifth and tenth day were also attended by the District Midwife. The average number of confinements per midwife during 1967 was 33, as in the previous year. All the midwifery staff are authorised to use their private motorcars on official business.

Refresher courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section 'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and three midwives attended these courses. Seven midwives attended courses of instruction at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall and the whole of the midwifery staff attended a lecture given by Dr. C. C. Bowley, Director of the

Sheffield Regional Blood Transfusion Centre on the subject of 'Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn'. In common with other members of the nursing staff, midwives are engaged in Health Education projects and three of the midwifery staff attended a course in the use of the film projector, and all the staff are now trained in this respect.

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

Eighteen qualified Health Visitors and six assistants to Health Visitors were employed in the Division at the 31st December 1967. Miss M. O'Connor and Mrs. E. Pocklington, two assistants to Health Visitors, who had been employed with the County Council over a considerable period, both retired during the year and I would like to express my thanks to both for their services. To replace these two nurses and a qualified Health Visitor who transferred to another department, three assistants to Health Visitors were appointed. Three of the staff attended Post-Graduate Refresher Courses during the year and five attended courses arranged by the County Council at the Adult College, Grantley Hall.

In June and October Professor and Lady Ewing visited the area in connection with the training of Health Visitors in the 'Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children'. Four Health Visitors and two Assistants from this Division were among those who attended the course and qualified. All the staff in this Division are now proficient in this procedure.

In 1967 the Council for the training of Health Visitors defined the function of the Health Visitor in the United Kingdom; "The Health Visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects :

- (1) The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences.
- (2) Early detection of ill health and surveillance of high risk groups.
- (3) Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary.
- (4) Health teaching.
- (5) Provision of care; this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The health visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures."

During the year under review a total of 39,051 visits were made by Health Visitors. A little under a half of this total, i.e. 18,810 visits were made to children under the age of five years. Nearly 5,000 visits were made to persons aged 65 or over. In addition to these home visits the Health Visitor was in attendance at a considerable number of clinic and school sessions.

Liaison between Health Visitors and General Practitioners continued to grow and as stated in my report for 1966 all Health Visitors are now attached to General Practitioners. The Health Visitor has been accepted as a professional colleague and as part of a team. A total of 700 cases were visited by the Health Visitors at the specific request of the family doctor, of which 521 were persons aged 65 and over.

Most home accidents are preventable and part of the Health Visitor's duty is to investigate all such accidents reported to this department and to offer advice on the prevention of such accidents.

Three Health Visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties and two others attend in a similar capacity at the Chest Clinic.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors during 1967 :—

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

	No. of cases (i.e., first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
	(1)	(2)
Total number of cases	14,161	3,905
Children born in 1967	1,845	5,678
Children born in 1966	1,548	4,402
Children born in 1962-65	3,685	8,730
Total number of children in lines 2 - 4 ...	7,078	18,810
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits) ...	3,182	4,838
Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	521	
Mentally disordered persons	42	154

	No. of first cases (i.e., visits) (1)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits (2)
Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	16	
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	328	644
Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	177	
Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work	144	353
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	100	133
Other cases	3,287	14,119

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The Home Nursing staff at the 31st December 1967 consisted of eighteen full-time and one part-time nurse. All Home Nurses are authorised to use their private cars on official business or are provided with a County owned vehicle.

In 1967, Home Nurses made 53,063 visits to 1,973 patients. 1,028 of these cases were patients who were aged 65 and over and they received 34,077 visits. 613 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included respiratory diseases 155; anaemias 128; skin diseases 105; diseases of arteries 120; constipation 71 and complications of pregnancy 31. In 505 cases treatment consisted of injections and general nursing was required in 407 cases. 5,951 visits were made by the Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division during the year :—

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,417	39,678
Surgical	435	10,841
Infectious Diseases	8	53
Tuberculosis	22	1,550
Maternal complications	33	265
Other	58	676
TOTALS:	1,973	53,063
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1028	34,077
Children included above who were under 5 or less	54	462
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	613	40,417

The County Council operate a day and night sitting service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. The service in this Division has mainly been confined to terminal cases of cancer. In 1967, 5 cases were helped and 920 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £195.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination :

Age at 31/12/67	Under 1 1967	1—4 1963/66	5—14 1958/66	15 or over before 1958	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	1	61	3	17	82
Conisbrough	2	61	1	2	66
Mexborough	1	54	3	25	83
Wath	3	54	5	7	69
Swinton	1	73	10	17	101
Rawmarsh	15	89	3	14	121
Total	23	392	25	82	522
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	1	1
Conisbrough	—	—	—	1	1
Mexborough	—	—	2	12	14
Wath	—	—	3	15	18
Swinton	—	—	4	15	19
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	—	9	47	56

The number of persons vaccinated in 1967 was 522 compared with 726 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly in the adult population. The number of infants who were vaccinated being only slightly less than in 1966, i.e., 415 compared with 431.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1967
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	259	161	320	322
Dearne	347	256	603	800
Mexborough	293	111	404	322
Wath	285	86	371	435
Swinton	238	64	302	428
Rawmarsh	335	103	438	395
Total	1757	781	2538	2702

The immunisation rate in this division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for some years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1967		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1952 — 1967	2636	940	31246	8671
Young Persons	40	7	15709	2429
TOTAL	2676	947	46955	11100

Following campaigns in the last two years amongst school children and children under five years of age, 96% of all children under fifteen years of age have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and this high rate was maintained during 1967.

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer Mr. H. Godley has kindly supplied me with the statistics detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 31 which includes 23 male driver-attendants, one female driver-attendant, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :—

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	41,125
No. of journeys	...	...	...	7,360
Total mileage 1.1.67 to 31.12.67	...	...	...	219,365
Details of journeys :				
No. of patients to out-patient clinics	...	...	...	32,389
No. of patients for admission to hospital (1,887 emergencies)	...	...	...	3,771
No. of patients for discharge from hospital	...	...	...	3,008
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	...	...	...	1,007
No. of patients from accidents	...	...	...	950
Total				41,125

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

80% of the staff have attended a 2 week training course at the Ambulance Training School, Elm Bank, Cleckheaton. This school is now an experimental Ministry Approved Training School and the course has been extended to 6 weeks on a residential basis. Trainees attend from other local authorities in addition to the West Riding, and it is estimated that only 25% of trainees are now from the West Riding County Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath 2234/5 and any person can order an ambulance for an accident or emergency where it is obvious that emergency hospital treatment is required.

Out-patients form the great majority of ambulance patients and account for over 32,000 of the 41,000 patients conveyed during the year.

Whilst the number of patients conveyed decreased by 1,500 compared with 1966, the total mileage covered by ambulances increased by 5,000 and the number of journeys showed an increase of 200.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

A full range of all items of nursing equipment is provided by the County Council for loan as necessary. During the year 854 issues were made. Much of the smaller equipment is now of the disposable type as indeed is much of the equipment used by the Home Nurses.

Hospital After-care :

The following hospitals are attended by Health Visitors each week :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main
Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Deane
Doncastergate Hospital, Rotherham
Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Tuberculosis After-care :

The area is served by two Chest Physicians; at Mexborough where the Consultant Physician is Dr. J. D. Stevens and at Rotherham where the Consultant Physician is Dr. A. C. Morrison.

Miss L. Ferneyhough, Health Visitor in the Division, visits the Chest Clinic at frequent intervals for liaison work and she maintains regular contact with her health visiting colleagues in regard to the follow-up of contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Similarly a second Health Visitor Mrs. G. I. Ellis attends the Mexborough Chest Clinic for liaison work at the children's sessions.

During the year 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and 57 contacts; 10 men, 25 women and 22 children were persuaded to attend the Chest Clinic.

1,926 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination. 88% of these children accepted and as a result 1,155 were vaccinated. The incidence of negative reactors within the age group was within the national average. The number of positive reactors referred for chest x-ray i.e. grade 3 or 4, was also within normal limits. 79 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. at the chest clinics.

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Baths Hall, Rawmarsh; Child Welfare Centre, Wath-on-Deane and also visited the Park Gate Iron & Steel Company. A total of 5,366 persons were x-rayed and a total of 211 abnormalities were discovered.

The following is a summary of these abnormalities :—

Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only	7
Presumed healed—no further action	18
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	16
—Acquired	2
Congenital malformation of the lungs	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	5
Bronchiectasis	9
Emphysema	6
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	29
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	15
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum	2
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands ...	1
Pleural thickening of calcification—non-tuberculosis	39
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	25
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels...	31
Miscellaneous	3
	<hr/>
	211

The Rotherham and Doncaster Care Committees have provided personal clothing for families where a need exists and on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians.

All the District Councils allow priority of housing for active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1967 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service :—

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	195	131	443	574	2614
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee	199	120	343	463	2337
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee	130	84	279	363	1652
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee	218	103	208	311	1652
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	129	205	294	499	2227
Total	871	643	1567	2210	10482
Direct Service					
Thurnscoe	9	5	62	67	86
Mexborough	87	44	147	191	1011
Rawmarsh	89	94	302	396	994
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	102	87	260	347	1201
Total	287	230	771	1001	3292

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date, commenced in June 1966. It is more in the nature of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that smears are taken examination is made on the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Twenty-three sessions were held at two centres in the Division at which 239 women attended. There was one positive smear and nine patients were referred to family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities.

Phenylketonuria :

Every effort is made by the Health Visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1967, 2,115 babies were tested.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47 :

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons in need of care from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1967.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many units there is some form of communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :—

Conisbrough :

- 5 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.

- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
Market Square, Goldthorpe.
King Street, Goldthorpe.
Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate (2 wardens)
Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Mexborough :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Pitt Street, Mexborough.
Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
Oak Close, Mexborough.
Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
Hallgate, Mexborough.
There are also 7 wardens for private properties
in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

- 3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—
Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes in :—
Kilnhurst bungalows.
St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
Highfield Estate, Swinton.
Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Dearne :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Almond Place, Wath.
Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
West Melton.
Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
Wath.
Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. 0d. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

Health Visitors have continued health education sessions in all of the nine secondary modern and comprehensive schools in the division, mainly to groups of entrants and school leavers. A wide range of subjects have been covered including, the work of the Public Health Department, duties of the Health Visitor, Home Nurse and Public Health Inspector, local social services, hygiene in the home and personal hygiene, home and water safety, the dangers of smoking, all aspects of baby care and problems of teenagers.

In the junior schools other than talks given after hygiene inspections there have been few organised health education sessions.

At the E.S.N. Day School, Swinton, a regular weekly mothercraft session is held. This has proved useful to students after they have left school, and several who are now married mothers themselves manage to look after their own children very well. In all schools health education teaching is done in conjunction with the domestic science department.

In addition to general health education sessions many Health Visitors assist with the training of candidates for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award and for scout and guide badges.

Clinics :

The opportunity is taken at both infant welfare, ante-natal and ante-natal relaxation classes to show films and discuss with mothers health education topics.

228 relaxation classes were held throughout the division in 1967 and 2,317 attendances were recorded.

Mothers Clubs :

Mothers clubs are held in three areas and these are enthusiastically supported. Health education films are a popular item in varied programmes.

All Health Visitors and Midwives employed in the division are proficient in the use of the film projector.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

Establishment of domestic helps..... 95

No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.67
part-time 178
(equivalent of 97.6 full time)

Groups receiving assistance :—	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	45	1,944
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus.....	1,402	185,131
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	122	10,292
(3) Others	43	4,428
(4) Mentally disordered	12	1,299
Totals	1,624	203,094

The provision of domestic help is based on a medical certificate from the family doctor and may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally defective, or to care for young children in the absence of the mother in hospital. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The home help service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances, and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a twenty-four hour service can be provided.

Demand for this service continues to rise and the equivalent of four extra full time Home Helps were required during 1967. An additional 15,000 hours of assistance was provided during the year compared with 1966.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	550
Number of ascertainments	...	...	8
Number attending training centre	...	...	131

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	...	...	83
Number requiring after-care	...	...	516
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	...	...	2,711
Number of cases referred to out-patients psychiatric clinics	...	...	68
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	...	...	11
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	...	...	8

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
Consultant - Dr. N. L. Gittleson
Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend.

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals:-

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham
Consultants - Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.
Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham
Consultant - Dr. Addis.
Northern General Hospital, Sheffield
Consultant - Dr. Kerry.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Number resident in hostels	...	2	
Males	...	25	working full-time
			1 working part-time
Females	...	16	working full-time
Males occupied at home	...	28	
Females occupied at home	...	42	

Psychiatry has made great advances in the treatment of illness by drugs. It is rare nowadays for mentally ill patients to require treatment in hospital for extended periods, solely because of the severity of their symptoms. Prolonged residence in hospital is more often due to social factors. This type of case may be hard to resolve and more attention has to be directed to them.

The services available between local authority and hospital have become increasingly flexible, with an extension of treatment as a daily out-patient for those patients who can live at home. Many patients have been saved from re-admission by persuading them to take their tablets regularly, while others have been saved distress by seeking treatment for them at an early stage.

The problems posed by elderly people still continue to increase. Both because of this and for general humanitarian reasons, attitudes to the elderly will have to change. It is in this area that the most important task of the Mental Health Service arises. It will not do to continue on the assumption that mental disorder in the elderly is untreatable, and that any manifestation of it requires that the old people be left in a mental hospital for the remainder of their lives.

The psychiatric club known as the "Rock Club" in this division has now been operating for seven years. It continues to flourish with 78 members and an average attendance over the year of 47. It plays an educative as well as a social role. Twenty-eight members have attended sessions of dressmaking, embroidery and physical culture. Patients are referred both to the club and the classes by consultant psychiatrists from the hospital out-patient clinics and by general practitioners in the area. In many cases the patients have not required treatment in hospital.

Training Centres :

There were 128 trainees on the register at the Training Centre at the 31st December 1967.

Ten of these were cared for in the Special Care Unit which has provision for severely subnormal patients. The unit provides care during the day for patients for whom parents do not wish permanent hospital care. These patients are cared for by experienced staff including one with nursing qualifications and are conveyed to the centre each day in special hired transport.

The junior wing has four classes catering for children between the ages of 4 to 7 years, 7 to 9 years, 9 to 12 years and 12 to 16 years. The trainees in this latter group are provided with experience which will benefit them when they are admitted to the senior wing where industrial work is undertaken.

In the senior wing most trainees are employed in the workshops where production of many items for the County Supplies Department is arranged. The senior girls are also engaged in laundry work for the centre itself and the Divisional Health Office, whilst the senior boys maintain the grounds at the centre. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged in industrial work over the age of 16 years.

The centre has its own modern kitchen where dinners are prepared for all trainees.

There is an active Parent Teacher Association and the centre benefits financially from this organisation as well as the Wath branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. We are also grateful to the employees of the Manvers Main Coking Plant who generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of "Coal News" to the centre funds.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing position in the school health service during 1967 has been satisfactory; this has been supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

Routine school medical inspections have continued with examinations of school entrants, first year secondary pupils and school leavers. Other special medical inspections and re-inspections are arranged as necessary.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1967 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,288
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	1,291
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	2,119
Total					4,698
<hr/>					
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	778
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	214
Total					992
<hr/>					
Total Inspections					5,690

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	99.8%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	0.2%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Heal Infestation :

Total no. examinations made for this purpose	19,565
Total no. found infested	...
Total percentage found infested	...

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	3

Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	16
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	—
Residential School—Blind	3
Residential School—Partially Sighted ...	2
Residential School—Delicate	15
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	10
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	5
Residential School—Epileptic	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	7
Total	161

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children :

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	1,926
No. of acceptances	1,704
Percentage of acceptance	88%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :	
No tested	1,518
Result of Test :	
No. Positive	289
No. Negative	1,155
No. Not ascertained	74
Percentage Positive	19.8%
No. Vaccinated	1,155

Table V

Audiometry :

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,999
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,833
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...					166

The Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey is available for consultation and sees cases referred by both the school health service and the family doctors, and I am most grateful for his help during the year. Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred. I am grateful also to the school medical officers both whole and part-time for the performance of their duties during the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital
 Sheffield Royal Infirmary
 Sheffield City General Hospital
 Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate.
 Hospitals
 Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals
 Doncaster Royal Infirmary
 Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J D. Stevens.
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this Report have been compiled by Mr. T. Duffy, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 'C'

General Environmental Circumstances of the Area

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :

General inspections as to complaints, nuisances, etc. ...	983
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	27
Drains tested (smoke, colour, etc.)	23
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices, etc. ...	483
Inspections as to works in progress	34
Contractors seen as to works	58
Owners seen as to works	51
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases ...	7
Smoke observations	33
Inspections of :	
Offices and Shops	42
Grocer's Shops	64
General Shops	117
Fried Fish Shops	7
Bakehouses	18
Food Preparing Premises	33
Slaughterhouses and Lairs	340
Markets	86
Food Hawkers	39
Maggot Factory	6
Allotment killed pigs	9
Premises re rodent infestation	148
Refuse Tips	145
Factories	20
Hairdresser's Shops	43
Schools	2
Swimming Baths	4
Public Conveniences	130
Caravans	62
Piggeries	3
	<hr/>
	3,017
	<hr/>

Notices

Informal notices numbering 155 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 15 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year 96 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 1,110 had been remedied during the year.

Legal Action

Two summonses had to be served respecting an individual nuisance case. Firstly a Nuisance Order was made in May against the house-owner to abate the defects existing at his property within one month. The landlord was also fined £5.

This Nuisance Order was not complied with and in October a Court Order was made that if the house-owner did not carry out the necessary repair work to the premises within two months a penalty of £1 per day would be imposed for every day that the defects remained outstanding after the expiration of the time allowed. The landlord was again fined £5.

The original nuisance remained unbated at the year end and further proceedings will have to be taken in this matter.

Staff

The retirement of Mr. G. H. Allemby at the end of July brought an era to close in the Public Health Inspector's Department. The aggregate of service given to the Council by Mr. Allemby, his colleague Inspectors, Mr. T. Duffy and Mr. W. Webster, and Mrs. A. C. Spate, the Senior Clerk, had then reached a total of one hundred and ten years.

The average service of more than 27 years by each of the 4 members of the Department to the local authority at that date is worth placing on record.

The staff at 31st December, 1967 comprised :

Chief Public Health Inspector—Mr. T. Duffy

District Public Health Inspectors—Mr. W. Webster, Mr. D. W. Mosley (appointed in December, 1967)

Senior Clerk—Mrs. A. C. Spate

Junior Clerk—Miss M. Bryan (appointed in July, 1967)

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 627 houses while defects at 620 houses were remedied during the year; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings :

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	45
Eaves spoutes, fallpipes or vent shafts repaired, renewed or cleansed	58
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	42
Sink waste pipes and sinks, repaired or renewed	15
Floors repaired	24
Windows repaired	48
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	167
Doors repaired or renewed	29
Water supply improved	7
Boundary walls repaired	6
Walls, external brickwork repointed	19
Chimneys repaired	17
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	12
Outbuildings repaired	7
Ashbins renewed	446
Hot water systems repaired	3
Food stores—ventilation provided	2
Coppers repaired or renewed	2
Hand rails provided to staircases	2

Drains

Taken up and relaid	14
Opened and cleansed	56
Gullies cleansed or provided	7
Inspection chambers, repaired or renewed	8

Water Closets

Obstructions removed	7
Water supply pipes repaired	11
Cisterns repaired or renewed	14
Flush pipe joints repaired	5
Pedestals renewed	5
Apartments generally repaired	8
Outgo pipe joint repaired	2

Other Nuisances etc., abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	20
Accumulations removed	2

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sole remaining midden privy within the Dearne area was closed when the occupants of Furlong House at Harlington removed. The premises have not been re-let.

All houses within the district are now provided with a water closet, the total number of water closets to all premises is some 9,200.

The last privy pit also 'disappeared' with the vacation of Furlong House and each dwelling is provided with a dust-bin as a refuse receptacle. The total number of ash-bins in use in the Dearne amounts to approximately 8,700.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

One boarding establishment is licensed for cats and dogs under the above act. The premises are situated at Church Street, Bolton on Dearne and cater for the housing of dogs.

Four pens are available for use including an isolation block of four kennels. Heating and lighting are by electricity, ventilation and the size of quarters is satisfactory. Mains water supply is on the site and bedding material, exercising facilities and fire extinguishers are provided. One person is at all times on the premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One premise was licensed as a Pet Shop, the pets concerned being birds and fish.

HAIRDRESSERS OR BARBERS

Of the 50 registrations granted as hairdressers under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, 36 premises are in operation. No infringement of the Byelaws occurred during the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the area is owned by the Council and situated at Thurnscoe. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30 feet, the depth of water varying from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The water used is taken from the district's main supply. The method of water treatment is that it is first filtered, then aerated, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath contains 56,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of 'make-up water is added twice weekly. The frequency of changing the water is once every 3½ hours.

Prior to 1967 the bath was open for swimming for the summer season only. This year the season has been extended to include the Spring and Autumn. It is possible that the Council may decide in the future to keep the Public Baths open for swimming all the year. Ten samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and the results proved to be satisfactory.

CLEARANCE OF CHOKED DRAINS

79 owners have given general instruction to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

59 drains were cleansed under this arrangement at a cost of 6s. 6d. to each owner. By this means serious nuisances which ordinarily would exist for some days are abated within hours of my Department being notified.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trades are carried on in the Dearne district.

The maggot breeding factory at West Moor Lane, Harlington continued to operate.

Two complaints were received during the year from residents outside the Dearne boundary respecting odours emanating from these premises. They both related to the mechanical ventilating system which was overhauled and repaired by the proprietor and no further nuisance was experienced.

SHOPS ACT

Routine inspections of shop premises throughout the year were made and in general no serious contravention of the Shops Act was noted.

FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	38	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	30	170	—	—
TOTAL	42	208	—	—

Notes : Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Factories Act, 1961 refer to Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors of factories.
Sec. 7 Factories Act, 1961 refers to Sanitary Conveniences at Factories.

SUPPLY OF ASHBINS—Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936

The Council's scheme of ashbin renewals to dwellings adopted in 1950 continues to ensure that satisfactory receptacles for the temporary storage of refuse are always available, an advantage to the householder and to the refuse collector.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows :

	1967	1966	1965
1. Bin renewals to privately owned houses	446	385	444
2. Bin renewals to Council houses	254	199	166
3. Bins provided to new houses ...	67	38	8
	<hr/> 767	<hr/> 622	<hr/> 618

The cost for the year under review was £1,482.

The standard type ashbin in use within the Dearne has a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. This rather large size of receptacle is more than ever necessary as the density of house refuse continues to decrease.

The Council's ashbin maintenance scheme applicable to domestic premises has been an unqualified success.

Since November 8th, 1950 which was the date of the first dustbin being supplied under the Council's bin maintenance scheme, over 9,000 bins have been issued as replacements by the Council. Nearly 11,000 bins have been supplied by the local authority during the seventeen years of its municipally owned bins scheme and there are now very few dustbins in use throughout the district which have not been supplied by the Council.

CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949 RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

211 treatments were carried out against rats and mice infestation on land and property in the district.

In the majority of cases Warfarin and Norbomide were used as a direct poison bait. Sodium Fluoroacetate was used for the treatment of sewer manholes and gave excellent results. This system of rodent control treatment in sewers involves only a three monthly baiting as a direct poison bait of infested manholes while no revisiting to check takes is required. Due

to the district being classified in a "Near Infected Area" following the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in the Winter, no visits were made to farm premises during the latter part of the year.

Premises	Number of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses	162	Rats & Mice	Poison
Sewers	5	Rats	Poison
Local Authority Property	4	Rats	Poison
Allotments and Farms ...	13	Rats & Mice	Poison
Schools	3	Rats & Mice	Poison
Business Premises	17	Rats & Mice	Poison
Block Control	4	Rats	Poison
Miscellaneous	3	Rats & Mice	Poison

Disinfestation

72 cases of premises infested by insects were dealt with as follows :

(a) Disinfested by spraying with an insecticide :

Bugs	...	...	...	9 houses
Cockroaches	...	...	...	3 houses

(b) Insecticide purchased by the householder :

Powder	...	...	...	52 houses
D.D.T. liquid	...	...	...	8 houses

On 5 occasions houses were sprayed as a precautionary measure prior to them being re-occupied.

Sewage Disposal and Sewerage

Sewage disposal in the district is concentrated at two works. The Bolton-on-Dearne sewage disposal works serves the Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Dearne areas and was mainly reconstructed in 1964. These works are quite adequate.

The Thurnscoe sewage disposal works serves the Thurnscoe area and was constructed in 1926. It is now inadequate. Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme for a new works and application is being made for Ministry approval.

Sewerage in the district is concentrated in three areas. It is reasonably adequate at Bolton-on-Dearne. The main drainage outfall at Goldthorpe is affected by mining subsidence and a new scheme is required when mining subsidence is completed. Parts of the Thurnscoe area are adequate, but the drainage at Thurnscoe East is not. Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme for a new system and application is being made for Ministry approval.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Dearne urban district.

Water Supply

Every house within the district has a piped supply of water inside the dwelling.

The water supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Some discolouration was experienced for a day or two during the summer but four samples of tap water submitted for analysis proved to be satisfactory.

The three sources of supply, Dearne Valley Colliery, Billingley Borehole and Yorkshire Derwent contain an average of 0.3 parts per million of fluoride in the water. This content in the fully treated water reduces to 0.2 parts per million.

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The supply provided to the area is from two sources, the Dearne Valley Colliery Treatment Plant and Yorkshire Derwent. Raw water to the former comes from underground sources at the colliery and from Billingley Borehole, and the latter is a river-derived supply. Both supplies are flocculated, softened, chlorinated and filtered.

The Dearne Valley Colliery is not plumbo solvent owing to the presence of bicarbonate alkalinity. Any tendency towards plumbo solvent action by the Yorkshire Derwent supply is corrected by pH adjustment at the treatment.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: AVERAGE ANALYSES OF WATERS

TABLE I

	Raw Waters				Fully Treated Waters	
	Dearne Valley Colliery	Billingley Borehole	Yorkshire Derwent		Dearne Valley Colliery	Yorkshire Derwent
			Mean	Range		
Physical Characteristics						
Colour (Hazen)	10	15	25	5—160	Under 5	Under 5
Turbidity (p.p.m.)	8	11	145	10—1760	2.0	1
pH Value	7.5	6.8	8.0	7.7—8.5	7.9	9.5
Chemical Analysis						
	parts per million (m.g.m./litre)					
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	318	265	145	38—178	122	31
Chloride (Cl)	194	86	26	20—30	125	29
Ammoniacal N.	0.11	0.46	0.12	0.04—0.26	0.17	0.20
Albuminoid N.	0.07	0.12	0.23	0.11—0.67	0.04	0.14
Nitrite N.	0.013	<0.001	0.014	0.001—0.048	0.004	0.001
Nitrate N.	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.6—3.4	0.01	2.5
Sulphate (SO ₄)	657	351	66	37—82	430	80
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate 4 hrs. @ 26.7°C.	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.6—16.2	0.2	0.7
B.O.D.	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.7—3.8	Nil	1.0
Carbonate hardness (CaCo ₃)	318	265	145	38—178	122	31
Non-Carbonate hardness (CaCo ₃)	275	206	74	Nil	160	51
Total hardness (CaCo ₃)	593	471	219	73—264	282	82
Residual Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.40	0.49
Total dissolved solids	1665	890	310	143—382	963	209
Suspended Solids	<2	<2	52	<2—324	<2	Nil
Iron (Fe)	0.27	4.68	1.07	0.08—5.90	0.21	0.05
Manganese (Mn)	0.25	0.94	0.02	<0.02—0.04	0.18	0.02
Aluminium (Al)	0.02	0.04	0.24	0.06—0.90	0.02	0.03
Fluoride (F)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2—0.3	0.1	0.2

Table II - Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

	Number Examined	Number free from Coliforms	Number free from E. Coli Type 1
Raw Waters			
Dearne Valley Colliery	51	14 (27%)	24 (47%)
Billingley Borehole	51	50 (98%)	50 (98%)
Yorkshire Derwent	52	None (0%)	2 (4%)
Waters Entering Supply			
Dearne Valley Colliery	152	151 (99%)	151 (99%)
Yorkshire Derwent	151	151 (100%)	151 (100%)
Consumers' Taps			
Both Sources	57	56 (98%)	57 (100%)

The water samples quoted in Tables I and II have been taken and analysed by the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no licensed caravan sites within the Dearne although at the time of writing this report a planning appeal is due to be heard respecting a proposed site at Thurnscoe.

1967 proved to be a year of constant settlement by caravan travellers, mainly Irish tinkers and their like, in all parts of the district. There is no doubt that a solution to this problem would be the construction of a couple of hundred sites throughout the country specifically for gypsies and other travellers to use as temporary or semi-permanent stops. The continued development of land plus the increase of the Irish Traveller in South Yorkshire is resulting in large numbers of vans camping down in places not previously used for this purpose and causing a considerable amount of trouble. Examples of "unusual" sites used include a children's playing field, a factory estate and around a garage site.

There has been a change in the type of van dwellers now experienced from a decade or two ago. In those days it was usual to meet a single family comprising 2 or 3 caravans, normally horse-drawn, the occupants being Romany gypsies or Didicois. A reasonable amount of respect was accorded on both sides by the official and the caravanner and little nuisance was caused during their stay in the district.

Today it is common to be confronted with a convoy of twenty motorised caravans, lorries and trailers containing upwards of a hundred occupants with an accompaniment of horses and dogs.

Having parked on some-one's land without warning, fences and hedges are removed and the horses taken to graze on the nearby farmer's field without permission. A dozen scrap metal 'depots' are then set up as business gets under way while the tar macadam contingent also commence their trade. All is fairly quiet for two or three days and then the complaints roll in.

When the Public Health Inspector and land-owner, often with police assistance, manage to make the caravan travellers move on the litter and rubbish left on the site is enormous. The practice of endeavouring to seal off the site by earth banks, fences, posts or gates means that if the barricades are successful, new sites are discovered by the "gypsies" and the same performance begins all over again.

It is indisputable that there are thousands of people who wish to live their lives on the move from place to place and that they have every right to do so.

The prime requirement of the traveller is that there should be a suitable site for him to stay where he can rest up and from which he can ply his trade until he has temporarily "worked out" that particular district.

It can be agreed that if these sites were available many problems which now arise from parking on unlicensed sites would not develop.

The local residents of the areas irregularly used by the gypsies and other travellers, have had such trouble in the past that the thoughts of having a nearby permanently licensed site for these caravans is naturally most disturbing.

It may well be that this matter will only be resolved by national legislation concerning such sites.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act has been in operation for some three years and two-thirds of the premises registered under the Act have received a general inspection during this period. It is hoped to complete these inspections by the end of 1968.

20 additional retail shops and 3 offices registered during 1967 and from the notices received since the Act came into force, the following details are available.

			Male	Female	Total
Retail Shops ...	135 :	Persons Employed	107	326	433
Offices ...	23 :	Persons Employed	46	25	71
Catering Establishments open to the public	15 :	Persons Employed	21	82	103
	<u>173</u>		<u>174</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>607</u>

The number of general inspections made were :
Shops 21; Offices 3; Catering Establishments 2. Total 26.

101 of the 173 premises had received a general inspection since August 1964 when the enforcement of the Act came into operation and 69 re-inspections had been made. The cumulative total of general inspections consists of :

Shops 82; Offices 9; Catering Establishments 10.

There are approximately 20 premises which were originally registered three years ago that have since come outside the scope of the Act due to closing down or change of occupancy. As a result there remains about one third of the registered premises requiring an initial general inspection.

It is considered that all the existing business occupiers required by the Act to register their premises with the local Authority have done so.

There has been no necessity to date to take any statutory procedure to enforce the requirements of the Offices and Shops legislation.

There were three notifications of accidents sustained by shop assistants while working in their shop premises. None of these involved dangerous machinery, although in one case an assistant was fortunate to escape a really serious injury when he fell eighteen feet from an unguarded loft door opening.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Hardly any smoke nuisance was caused from the small number of industrial chimneys situated in the district and the colliery spoilbanks were once again kept under control.

The first smoke control area within the Dearne got under way during 1967 with the letting of the new houses on the Council's estate at Low Grange Farm at Thurnscoe. It is proposed to utilise some 80 acres of the 100 acres designated as the Thurnscoe No. 1 Smoke Control Order for building purposes.

The appliances used where solid smokeless fuel is to be burned are all closed stoves which will cater for the efficient combustion of the locally produced Sunbrite. The flats under construction on this estate are being electrically heated.

The standard of local authority houses, bungalows and flats now being erected is very satisfactory, and the installation of central heated radiators in each room is to be commended.

No problem had arisen respecting smoke nuisances from this smoke control area at the year end.

A second area of 100 acres comes into operation on January 1st, 1968. This is the Bolton-on-Dearne No. 1 Smoke Control Order which will cater for the proposed erection of the housing estate over the Carr Head and Carr Field Lanes at Bolton on Dearne. The Council intend to have 221 dwelling houses erected on this site in the early future.

The Thurnscoe No. 2 Smoke Control Order affecting the two acre site scheduled for Stage One of the Church Street Redevelopment Area has been submitted to the Minister for approval.

The policy of declaring all future housing estates to be the subject of Smoke Control Orders is worth pursuing.

The 5 lead peroxide gauges and one atmospheric deposit gauge set up from June 1st 1958 continued in use during 1967. The figures resulting from the gauge readings are detailed in this section of the report.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauge—Sewage Works, Bolton on Dearne

measuring total solids deposited in tons per square mile

This gauge is placed primarily to record emissions from the National Coal Board's Coal Carbonisation Plant at Manvers Main, Wath-on-Dearne, particularly when the wind is from the south west.

The following table includes the acid figure in the rainwater collected in the deposit gauge.

Month 1967	Tons per square mile		Hours of SW Wind	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall — Average over 75 years
	SO ₄ Soluble Matter	Total Solids			
January	1.46	9.21	68	0.79"	2.23"
February	2.35	11.19	81	1.58"	1.88"
March	2.19	15.90	90	0.99"	1.60"
April	2.12	12.55	21	0.95"	1.61"
May	3.64	13.25	82	4.73"	2.01"
June	1.39	9.27	72	0.43"	1.67"
July	2.15	14.07	92	1.02"	2.48"
August	2.12	12.45	47	1.62"	2.53"
September	2.12	10.40	63	1.65"	1.94"
October	2.48	12.25	114	2.29"	2.27"
November	3.01	13.21	72	2.56"	2.54"
December	2.45	12.85	40	1.54"	2.30"
Monthly Average	2.29	12.21	70	1.68"	2.09"

The year's rainfall of 20.15" was below average.

When little rain has fallen in a month, solids deposited on the collecting bowl are swilled down with a known quantity of distilled water and then measured.

The area of the Dearne Urban District is 6.075 square miles, therefore from the foregoing atmospheric figures it is easy to calculate the total solids deposited on that area to be 890 tons during 1967.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — recording milligrams of Sulphur Dioxide per day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Lead Peroxide.

Month 1967	Sewage Works, Bolton	Dearneside School, Goldthorpe	Y.E.B. Store, Goldthorpe	Council Depot, Thurnscoe	46 Caernarvon Crescent, Bolton
January	3.64	2.69	3.03	2.78	2.59
February	2.96	2.90	2.74	3.90	2.75
March	2.64	1.87	1.88	1.82	1.63
April	2.47	2.07	1.81	1.61	1.87
May	2.27	2.15	1.89	1.68	1.71
June	1.92	1.20	1.27	1.02	1.00
July	2.52	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.16
August	2.48	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.18
September	3.09	1.55	1.80	1.49	1.58
October	3.83	1.96	2.25	2.01	1.97
November	3.37	3.56	3.00	2.89	2.19
December	3.57	2.73	2.40	2.82	2.30
Daily Average	2.90	2.06	2.01	2.03	1.83

Daily average for District (5 combined stations)= 2.17

The Summer period, May to September, shows a reduction in sulphur emissions except for the Sewage Works gauge which remains relatively consistent in its recordings. This fairly constant figure of pollution is evidence of the emission taking place from the Manvers Coal Carbonisation Plant.

The R.A.F. Meteorological Office at Finningley provides hourly records of wind velocity and direction which are used in conjunction with the atmospheric pollution readings.

During the year the prevailing wind was a South West one, (i.e. conditions favourable for recording higher readings at the Sewage Works gauge), the average wind speed being Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m.p.h.) with a maximum recording of Beaufort Scale 7 (35 m.p.h.).

886 hours of calm were recorded equivalent to 37 days in a year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(referring to year 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968)

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the district with the exception of a three weeks period during January, 1968. The sickness rate for this month resulted in one third of the staff being absent, but despite the bad weather, the regular frequency of collection was restored by the employment of two temporary labourers and the working of overtime on three consecutive Saturdays.

The third year of the ashbin incentive bonus scheme again proved to be a complete success. Approximately £2,000 has been earned during each of the three years for sharing by the workmen concerned. The bonus scheme has once more allowed for a reduction in staff and only 23 men were employed by the Department on refuse collection. The continuing development of the district means that the present labour force should be regarded as an irreducible minimum for a weekly cleansing service to be maintained.

The house refuse was collected by one 35 cubic yard Pakamatic rear loading lorry, one 18 cubic yard Dual Tip rear loader vehicle and one 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loading lorry. One Karrier Bantam refuse vehicle is also used one day per week for the collection of house refuse, the remaining 4 days being spent on trade refuse collections. There is an additional Karrier Bantam kept in reserve as a spare.

The whole fleet of public cleansing vehicles is now powered by diesel engines.

Protective clothing was issued to each man, the normal replacement issue consists of overalls, donkey jacket, gloves, goggles and rubber boots.

The working week has been one of 40 hours since January 1966.

The holiday ballot scheme introduced in 1959 whereby the workmen draw for their holiday weeks ensured that no more than 4 men were on holiday each week of the summer. The men are allowed to exchange holidays by mutual agreement or transfer their week or weeks outside the normal holiday period. Since the year of the scheme's inception the men have accepted the system as a means of preventing the disturbance experienced with public cleansing in years past when many of the workmen took their holidays during popular local periods.

Average Estimated Yield of Refuse from each house

Test weighings of the various vehicles showed similar results to last year's figures. The load weights have been assessed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons for the Karrier Bantam vehicles, 3 tons for the Dual-Tip lorry and $4\frac{1}{8}$ tons for the Pakamatic machine.

The weight of refuse removed from each house during 1967 was one ton.

LABOUR—Staff Employed

The average number of men employed on the collection of refuse was one less than last year. 23 men, consisting of 5 vehicle drivers and 18 labourers, comprised the full strength of refuse collectors but sickness etc. reduced this to an average daily turn-out of 19 men.

One man was employed as a bulldozer driver, engaged in the disposal of refuse.

A workman from the refuse collection staff has the regular job of cleansing the district's public conveniences.

The foreman supervised the work of refuse collection and disposal, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed blocked drains where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages on payment of a small charge.

A rodent operator is employed full time on rats and mice destruction work.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our collection list for the past year was 8,460 (1966 total 8,358). The number of refuse receptacles was 8,700 (1966 total 8,576).

Incentive Bonus Scheme

The refuse collection incentive bonus scheme introduced in May 1965 continued in operation throughout the year and proved most satisfactory to all concerned.

Briefly the bonus is calculated on the daily output by paying every man (driver and labourers) a bonus of 3d. for each dust-bin emptied in excess of 90 per labourer per day. There is a reduction of the target figure to 75 per man where the labourers per lorry are less than 4 or when the National Coal Board Estate at Bolton-on-Deane is being scavenged. The area mentioned is more difficult to cleanse than other parts of the district.

Trade Refuse

The fifth year of operation of the Council's trade refuse collection service whereby a charge is made to the trade continued without incident.

There are now 133 business premises on the list for removal of trade refuse. This is a considerable increase from 1966; 20 additional traders have signed agreements for trade refuse removal. The scheme of charging one shilling per bin for the removal of trade refuse from business premises commenced on April 1st, 1963. Where living accommodation forms part of the premises, the first bin of refuse is collected free of charge. During its first year of operation considerable protests were made by several traders and a number refused to participate. A large majority of business premises coming within the scope of this scheme are now contracted with the local authority for the regular removal of their waste.

Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection Cost per House

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £2 13s. 9d. The cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was 1s. 0d.

Abandoned Cars

A new collection service came into being during the year under review. The practice of abandoning motor vehicles is not yet of major significance within the Dearne but no doubt this problem will increase as time goes by. An agreement has been made with a local garage owner to collect abandoned motor vehicles notified to him by the Department and to deposit them at one of the Council Depots for storage.

The cars and vans concerned have been dealt with under the Removal of Vehicles (England and Wales) Regulations 1961, and depending upon the outcome of the various enquiries laid down by these regulations, the vehicles have been disposed of for scrap, dumped on the refuse tip, or removed by the owners.

Half-a-dozen vehicles were dealt with as Abandoned Cars during the year.

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 and the Removal and Disposal of Vehicle Regulations 1968 which both came into operation on January 27th 1968 enable speedier and simpler methods of dealing with abandoned vehicles and other litter to be carried out. The functioning of this new legislation will be reported on in the 1968 Annual Report.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

The recovery of salvage which was recommenced in 1961 after a lapse of 4 years, resulted in sales of £103.

No special collection was operated and the cost of the scheme was negligible, no charge being made against the service.

The money from the sale of metal and rags, the only materials salvaged, is shared—the men receive 75% and the Council the remaining 25%.

SALVAGE

Year : April 1st, 1967 to March 31st, 1968

The modified scheme of salvage recovery respecting metals and rags only was continued throughout the year.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity				Materials		Sales		
Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.			£	s.	d.
7	2	2	—	Mixed Scrap Iron	...	46	6	3
	11	3	14	Non Ferrous Metals	...	50	4	11
	5	3	18	Woollens and Rags	...	6	14	6
<hr/>						<hr/>		
8	0	1	4			£103	5	8
<hr/>						<hr/>		

Since the salvage scheme commenced in 1940, £13,288 has been recovered from the sale of 1,794 tons of materials and 11,671 dozen tins, bottles and jars.

Observations—Public Cleansing

The workmen received a wages award of 10s. 0d. per week in September following their increase of 11s. 7d. per week in March, 1967, the latter award having been delayed for six months due to the economic situation. The basic wage for a dust-man is now £13 8s. 4d. for a 5 day, 40 hour week. Most of the men receive 7s. 0d. more than this amount as they have more than five years service with the Council. The incentive bonus scheme continued to give an average weekly bonus of some £2.

A man with half-a-dozen years service in 1960 received £9 4s. 6d. for working a 44 hour, 5½ day week and had two weeks annual holiday. The same man now averages some £16 (including bonus) for working a 40 hour, 5 day week and receives 3 weeks annual holiday exclusive of the statutory bank holidays. The bonus earned during the spring and summer is often double the amount paid out for the autumn and winter months. The time lost by workmen due to sickness is in proportion almost the direct opposite of this during the year, the sickness rate this last winter being very high.

The man-hours lost during the twelve months were :

		1967/68	1966/67	1965/66
Certified Sickness	... ..	8,002	6,788	8,535
Absent for other reasons	...	472	960	239
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	8,474	7,748	8,774
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 35 cubic yard Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle was returned to the manufacturers during the summer so that modifications could be carried out to the rear loading mechanism.

This work was carried out under their guarantee. The automatic loading of bins by this vehicle undoubtedly reduces the physical strain of loading by the workmen concerned, but due no doubt to the fact that the quicker the bins are loaded the more bonus accrues, the mechanism is subjected to its maximum working capacity and the various fittings have had to be strengthened.

An order has been placed for a 20 cubic yard Pakamatic compression refuse collector which should be delivered during the summer of 1968. This Pakamatic Direct Thrust Refuse Collector was on trial for three days during November together with another vehicle. This continuous loading Pakamatic vehicle is in its latest production form, incorporating a modified loading hopper which allows refuse loading, including paper sacks, to proceed unhampered under virtually any conditions of loading. The advent of this lorry will mean that there will be larger rear-loading collection vehicles for each of the three house-refuse collection rounds.

DISPOSAL

All refuse collected during the 12 months under review was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Marsh Tip, off Barnborough Lane, Goldthorpe. This site was re-opened in February 1967 following the completion of the filling in of the disused railway cutting, Ingsfield Lane, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Planning permission was obtained during the year to extend the site to cover the swampy field to the south of the existing tip. Before this takes effect a layer of inert material, comprising the burnt out ash from the old Marsh tip, will be spread over the swampy ground to form a base for tipping activities.

The bulldozer was constantly in use on the site and no nuisance has arisen on the tip during the year. The density of refuse becomes progressively lighter, but the crawler-tractor has consolidated the rubbish in a satisfactory manner.

SUMMARY OF LOADS

Collected from Bolton-on-Dearne District
(including Goldthorpe and Green Lane, Barnborough)

	Lorry Loads	
Disposed at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe ...	2,024	Bantam
	663	Pakamatic
Total	2,687	Loads

Collected from Thurnscoe District

	Lorry Loads	
Disposed at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe ...	1,158	Bantam
	849	Dual Tip
Total	2,007	Loads
Grand Total	4,694	Loads
Expressed as tons	10,055	Tons

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COSTING RETURNS

Cost Statement 1967 - 68

Revenue Account	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£	£	£
1. Gross Expenditure			
(i) Labour	14,490	647	15,137
(ii) Transport	9,661	1,008	10,669
(iii) Plant, equipment etc. ...	1,611	2	1,613
	25,762	1,657	27,419
2. Gross Income	547	376	923
3. Net Cost	25,215	1,281	26,496
4. Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unit Costs	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only	28	10	1	3	30	1
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only	19	3	2	0	21	3
7. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	50	1	2	6	52	7
		£		£		£
8. Net cost per 1,000 population ...		943		48		991
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises ...		2,980		151		3,131

Operational Statistics

10. Area (statute acres) land and inland water	3,888 acres
11. Population at 30th June, 1967 (Registrar General's Estimate)	26,720
12. Percentage of refuse collected actually weighed	0.5%

13. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population
per day 20.6 cwts.
14. Number of premises from which refuse
is collected 8,460 premises
15. Premises from which collection is made
weekly 100%
16. Average haul, single journey to final
disposal point 2 miles
17. Kerbside collection if practised Nil
18. Total refuse disposed of (tons) 10,055 tons
19. Method of disposal (Salvage excluded)
Controlled Tipping 100%
20. Salvage and Trade Refuse
Analysis of income and tonnage :

	Income	Tonnage Collected
Trade Refuse ...	£820	600
Salvage	£103	8
21. Remarks :

Item 1(ii) Transport The rates charged for transport covers depreciation of the vehicles.

Item 1(iii) Plant, Equipment etc. This included £1,482 in respect of renewal of dustbins.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING IN THE AREA

There were 8,197 inhabited houses in the Urban District at the end of 1967.

House Erection

During the year 131 new houses were provided. These included 32 built by private enterprise and 99 by the Council. The total post-war housing construction to date comprises 2,427 premises, consisting of 315 private houses, 964 National Coal Board houses and 1,148 Council properties. The erection of houses on the Council's Low Grange Farm Estate at Thurnscoe will continue throughout 1968.

House Demolition

Clearance Areas

The tenants of the twenty houses at Nos. 47 - 77 Church Street and 22 - 28 Albert Street, Thurnscoe were rehoused by the year end. Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25 High Street, Thurnscoe were demolished and the site cleared on March 20th. The three adjoining houses Nos. 1, 3, 5 Church Street, Thurnscoe were acquired by negotiation and these dwellings were demolished on November 13th following the rehousing of the occupants.

The twenty premises previously mentioned in the Albert Street - Church Street Compulsory Purchase Order, will be demolished in the forthcoming year and this will allow the whole site to be developed by the construction of 33 Council flats, houses and bungalows as Stage One of the Church Street Redevelopment Area. This area includes the site of the Church Street No. 1 Clearance Area where Nos. 7 to 45 Church Street, Thurnscoe were demolished in 1964.

The Church Street - Chapel Street Compulsory Purchase Order affecting 40 houses, Nos. 1 - 39 Chapel Street and 2 - 40 Church Street, Thurnscoe, was confirmed by the Minister on 4th October following a Public Enquiry held on August 15th.

Twenty-nine of these houses were in occupation at the year end, and the rehousing of the tenants will continue during 1968.

During the life of the Dearne U.D.C. (1937 - 1967), 775 people have been rehoused from condemned dwellings.

Individual Unfit Houses

Closing Orders were made on three houses, namely No. 18 Mexborough Road, Bolton on Dearne and Nos. 34 and 38 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe. The tenants were rehoused by the Council but the owner of the Chapel Street houses later re-let these premises in contravention of the Closing Orders.

Proceedings were taken against the landlord in these cases, and at the local Magistrates' Court on December 19th, he was fined £20 respecting each house, with £7 16s. 0d. costs and ordered to pay a daily penalty of £1 for each house that remained occupied from January 5th, 1968.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 43 inspections of dwelling houses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 37 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Rent Act, 1957

The passage of time has resulted in the now infrequent use of the provisions of this Act.

The details of this year's activities are :

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of certificates issued in respect of all defects	...	...	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(5) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	4
(6) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	3
(7) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	Nil
(8) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	1

There are now only 16 valid Disrepair Certificates in force in the district (8 under the old 1954 Act and 8 under the 1957 Act).

Improvement of Dwellings—Grants

The voluntary use of the grant provisions of the 1964 Housing Act by house-owners continues to be quite satisfactory. A further 166 grants were issued during the year, consisting of 5 Discretionary Grants and 161 Standard Grants, the latter figure includes 7 for Council-owned dwellings.

Since the scheme commenced, 1,076 grants have been issued comprising 169 Discretionary and 907 Standard Grants. These figures include 507 Standard Grants made to the National Coal Board for the provision of wash-hand bowls only at 452 of their houses and the installation of internal W.C.s at 55 of their dwellings.

The ratio of two grants being issued to rented properties for every one issued to owner-occupied dwellings is very good.

Nearly one house in five of the premises now existing in the Dearne which were built before the 1939-45 War have been given improvement grants issued by the Council.

The use made by tenants of the compulsory provisions of the 1964 Housing Act requiring the Council to serve improvement notices on the owners of their privately rented houses has continued to take place.

There is a great deal of work involved in dealing with these applications particularly with the number of various notices that have to be served. 19 representations had been made by tenants in 1966, i.e. during the first year of the Act being in force, and 54 were dealt with in 1967.

The position with regard to these 73 representations is as follows :

Improvement works completed	...	...	...	...	16
Improvement grants applied for, but work not yet carried out	...	...	...	...	7
Notices served by landlords for the Council to purchase the property	...	...	...	...	11
Improvements notices served with no further action at 31st December	...	...	...	...	38
Application not proceeded with	...	...	...	...	1
Total					73

When an Immediate Improvement Notice is served on a house owner, within six months of the service of that notice he may serve a Purchase Notice on the Council to buy the property from him. The local authority are obliged to withdraw the Improvement Notice if they do not wish to purchase the dwelling concerned. In the eleven cases to date, the Council have accepted the Purchase Notices and are in the process of negotiating the sale prices involved.

During the year ahead the position will arise where the twelve months allowed in the Improvement Notices for the landlord to improve his property will expire without any action having been taken in a number of cases. The local authority will then have to decide whether the necessary work should be carried out by the Council in default of the owner.

There have been no Improvement Areas declared so far under the Act.

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES FOOD SUPPLY

Meat, Milk and Other Foods

This year there were again three licensed private slaughterhouses in operation. There is one slaughterhouse each situated at Goldthorpe, Bolton-on-Dearne and Thurnscoe and these three premises were re-licensed as complying with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations.

There was evidence of tuberculosis found in the offal of two of the cattle slaughtered during the year, this being the first such infection noted since 1961. After last year's record when no evidence of tuberculosis was found in any animal slaughtered in the Dearne, two of the 258 pigs killed in 1967 were also affected with tuberculosis.

The small percentage of lesions of this disease now found is satisfactory. As recently as 1956, 105 out of 3,048 food animals inspected that year were affected in some part or organ with tuberculosis. One bovine carcase was sent for refrigeration treatment due to tape-worm cyst infection.

A local farmer commenced selling raw untreated milk during the year. This is, of course, in order as all milk herds are subjected to the tuberculin test so that the milk is sold under the designation "tuberculin tested". A sample of the milk was submitted to the public health laboratory for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and the analysis proved to be negative.

Food Premises

The total number of food premises within the Dearne is 215 made up as follows: Butchers 30; General Shops 85; Greengrocers 16; Confectioners 8; Fried Fish and Chip Shops 21; Bakeries 7; Off Licensed Shops 10; Public Houses 13; Clubs 17; Chemists 8. (Food Hawkers are mentioned later in the Report). The number of food shops tends to decrease slightly each year.

Of the foregoing 215 premises, 94 are registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. There is now no ice-cream manufactured within the Dearne area. 17 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Three premises are licensed as slaughterhouses.

There are no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

Inspection of Food Premises

665 visits were paid to food premises during the year, 340 to slaughterhouses and 325 to other food premises. Apart from one case where contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations resulted in court proceedings being taken, minor infringements of the regulations have been dealt with by informal action.

The details of washing facilities provided in accordance with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 showed deficiencies as follows :

Confectioners without fixed wash-hand bowls ...	...	2
Confectioners without fixed sinks ...	...	2
Butchers with only 1 fixed sink (or wash-bowl) ...	...	2
Grocers with only 1 fixed sink (or wash-bowl) ...	...	4
Chemists with only 1 fixed sink (or wash-bowl) ...	...	2
Greengrocers with only 1 fixed sink (or wash-bowl) ...	...	1

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

The current Food Hygiene Regulations covering food delivery vehicles came into operation on January 1st, 1967. These regulations allow a higher standard of washing facilities, protection of open food, etc., to be demanded of food purveyors during the course of their business. The more modern mobile shops are found to be satisfactory and a good response has been made by most of the other vehicle owners to the new requirements. There are a few second hand vehicles converted from other use which give a poor appearance generally and early thought should be given by these travelling shopkeepers to their renovation or replacement.

38 of the 53 food hawkers registered were in business at the year end and 12 of the 24 storage premises registered over the years were still in use.

Public Markets

The 1966 Food Hygiene Regulations apply to food-stall holders in markets in addition to food delivery vehicles mentioned previously. The revised sanitary requirements at both market places were attended to during the year. At the privately-owned market at Thurnscoe the owner has fitted a sink and drainer board together with hot and cold water supply

and drainage for the cleansing of fruit, vegetables and equipment. Wash-hand bowls with water supply are provided in the toilets and the artificial lighting has been improved. These facilities have been installed in an existing building.

The Dearne U.D.C. have erected a new building for this purpose within the boundary of the Council-owned market at Goldthorpe. The sanitary and washing facilities provided are for the exclusive use of the stall-holders. The suggestion to construct half-a-dozen permanent shop-stalls to cater for the sale of all the 'open food' at present sold from the market stalls is to be commended. This will be pursued when the economic position improves.

The two open markets in the district at Thurnscoe and Goldthorpe were inspected regularly throughout the year.

Meat Inspection

Your inspectors made 340 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected the carcasses and offals of 1,426 food animals. Details of the meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and the percentage of the incidence of disease are recorded elsewhere. The system of meat inspection laid down by the 1963 Meat Inspection Regulations has been adhered to rigidly. A free service of inspection continues to be given to butchers.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 became fully operative from November 1st 1966. It has been found unnecessary for the Council to fix the times during which slaughtering may occur as it is now exceptional for an Inspector to have to carry out post mortem examinations of animals outside his normal working hours. The requirement that no meat may be removed from any slaughterhouse until it has been inspected has caused no detriment to the butcher concerned as no delay occurs between the slaughter and inspection of the food animals. This does result, however, in an average of 7 visits to slaughterhouses each week to inspect a kill of some 4 animals per visit which is a rather low figure per inspection.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966 came into operation on February 1st 1967. From that date :

- (a) the period during which any animal intended for slaughter may be kept in a slaughterhouse is limited to 72 hours except where an authorised officer gives his consent, and subject to certain conditions;
- (b) an obligation to keep any lairage clean is imposed upon the occupier of a slaughterhouse; and

(c) the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses is prohibited but until 1st November 1968 a wiping cloth may be used on any carcase or offal, if it is sterilised before use, and used on only one carcase and its associated offal before resterilisation.

The general quality of the meat produced from the premises is good and every animal slaughtered in the Dearne is inspected prior to the meat being retailed.

The following list records the meat and offal rejected by your Public Health Inspectors as unfit for sale for human food during the year.

Beasts

32 Livers	...	...	...	...	434 lbs.
9 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	270 lbs.
6 pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
1 Udder	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
3 Hearts	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
1 Mesentery	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.

Sheep

7 Livers	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
1 pair Lungs	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.

Pigs

17 Livers	...	...	...	...	51 lbs.
6 pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
8 Hearts	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
1 Head and Tongue	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
1 Spleen	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

907 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

22 licenses to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. In all cases the licenses specified that the type of instrument to be used be a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair and the period of the licence be one year. 5 slaughtermen were restricted to the killing of pigs only, and the remainder to the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs. One new licence was issued to a slaughterman providing for the licence holder to be subject to supervision by an experienced slaughterman. No cases have come to notice of any cruelty to animals—slaughtering in the local slaughterhouses has been carried out in a humane manner.

Slaughterhouses

Three licensed private slaughterhouses were in use regularly throughout the year. These are old buildings which were improved in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and the Slaughterhouses Construction Regulations. There is one licensed slaughterhouse situated at Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Bolton on Dearne respectively.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	316	13	1	838	258	—
Number inspected	316	13	1	838	258	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	3	—	8	23	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.5%	23%	—	1%	9%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.6%	—	—	—	0.8%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

During 1967, three prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Food and Drugs Act 1955—the details are outlined herewith :

For selling :

- (a) A sausage roll found to be mouldy, the producers were fined £5 and £5 7s. 0d. costs.
- (b) Butter containing grain weevils, a grocery firm was fined £10.

Respecting Premises

- (c) A food store found to be infested with grain weevils resulted in the Manager being fined £25 and the store-owners fined £10 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.

UNSOUND FOOD

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily

Tomatoes 118 tins	Frozen Foods—
Fruit 55 tins	Vegetables ... 518 cartons
Milk 6 tins	Meat 473 cartons
Cream 2 tins	Fish 484 cartons
Meat 29 tins	Cakes and
Vegetables 25 tins	Pastry ... 88 cartons
Fish 8 tins	Sausage ... 43 cartons
Rice 7 tins	Chicken ... 3 cartons
Bacon 126 lbs.	Chesseburgers 11 cartons
Meat 109 lbs.	Orange Juice 17 cartons

There has been a rise in the amount of Frozen Foods condemned by your food inspectors during the past two years. The increased use of refrigerated food cabinets by shop-keepers is, however, most satisfactory.

The problems occur when the electricity supply to the cabinet fails, particularly at the week-ends, when none of the staff are on duty at the larger food stores. On re-opening the shop, the manager is faced with a stock of thawed-out food cartons which, at their best, are unsaleable.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over
Scarlet Fever	7	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	30	30	1	3	7	5	5	7	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	108	108	6	11	22	19	15	31	4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS —	148	148	7	15	29	25	22	42	7	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1967

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	115	76	191
Non-Pulmonary	14	15	29
	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 220

No. Removed from Register during 1967

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths	6	—	—	—	6
Others (cured re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.) ...	4	2	—	—	6
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 2	<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> 12

Additions to Register during 1967

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New Notifications	4	1	2	1	8
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.) ...	1	—	—	—	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 9

New Notifications

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Age Groups :					
10 - 14 years	—	1	—	—	1
15 - 24 years	—	—	1	1	2
25 - 44 years	2	—	—	—	3
45 - 64 years	2	—	—	—	2
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8

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